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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY.
By J. L. MASON, President.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

The President and Mr. Gage.

The "New York World," never particularly friendly to Mr. McKinley, is showing a disposition to drag him into the mire of the Gage scandal in a way that does not strike us as the least bit fair.

"World" represents the President as member of the Senate action in the matter, and as declaring his personal responsibility for Mr. Gage.

Very few people who know and understand Mr. McKinley could be brought to believe him capable of such an attitude. Other considerations aside, he is too intelligent and experienced a politician to justify or excuse his Secretary's monumental blunder in demanding an appropriation from Congress to pay rent to the Standard Oil Company for a piece of Government property.

For these reasons we must conclude that the "World" is wrong in its prediction that the President means to assume responsibility for the Gage transactions, and to insist that all reference to the same shall be suppressed in Congress. Mr. McKinley is loyal to his friends, and never fails to protect his subordinates as far as he can with righteousness. He even strained that point in the case of Alger; but ultimately Alger had to go. Gage also will have to go.

What Chicago Needs.

Although Chicago has not gone so far as to adopt the plan of offering rewards for the pelt and scalp of house thieves and highwaymen, the municipal authorities continue to consider drastic measures for the suppression of crime. The demand for unusual punishments is not in the least abated, the ineffective and law-abiding having become so thoroughly aroused by the operations of those that there will probably be no end to the clamor for reform until something radical has been done.

The latest proposition is for the revival of the whipping post. This has been put into the form of an ordinance, and, if it becomes operative, the convicted burglar or highwayman will receive, in addition to his jail sentence, thirty lashes a day during his term. Chicagoans contend that the present penalty embraces no especially disagreeable conditions of punishment, inasmuch as he is merely housed comfortably, fed at the expense of the community for a given period, and then turned loose upon the city to continue his plundering enterprises. The illigant citizens go so far as to assert that, in the winter season, the social parasite who steals prefer to go into retirement in a clean, sanitary jail, where he will be shielded from the chilling blast and provided with substantial food without the necessity of exerting himself to procure it.

The plan of offering two hundred dollars for every dead burglar, which was recently submitted as a remedy for the suppression of flagrant and persistent offenders, was the violent outbreak of public feeling which has long been accumulating force. Fortunately for the reputation of the city, it was not resorted to, a sober second thought revealing the dangerous and desperate possibilities of such a measure. But the recommendation that convicted thieves be whipped systematically is soberly proposed by a property owners' and business men's association, and endorsed by some of the local newspapers.

The people are evidently determined and bitterly in earnest in this crusade to relieve Chicago from a condition of affairs that has made the city notorious. But, in their excitement, which is only natural under the mortifying and distressing circumstances, they have apparently overlooked the logical and most effective way of dealing with the criminal problem.

Judging from the comment that has appeared in the Chicago newspapers, there are two important reasons why this particular species of crime is so prevalent in the city. Although holdups and burglaries are aggravatingly frequent, few punishments are made, according to reports. From this it is apparent that the police system is either radically defective in numbers or management, or it is distinctly incompetent. Why it does not do what it ought to do is a question for the citizens who pay for it to decide. It is likewise evident, from recent local comment, that the offenses of highway robbery and house-breaking in the Western city are not severely penalized, the sentences being short and the prisoner most considerably treated while he is the guest of the Commonwealth.

The natural impulse in other cities, if a remedy for the suppression of such crimes were demanded, would be to first demand in no uncertain tone a reform in the police department, calling upon the officers of the law to increase their vigilance and bring in the ruffians who have terrorized the municipality. Common sense would also dictate the necessity of either a reform in the criminal code, providing extraordinary penalties for the malefactions now epidemic, or a second demand upon the judicial authorities for the en-

forcement of existing laws and the application of penalties to the very limit.

So long as rogues escape with ease and receive no punishment, when they do happen to be captured, Chicago must expect to be overrun with thieves and blackleg. What the Windy City most needs is not new and drastic laws with sensational penalties, but the rigid enforcement of statutes and ordinances that seem to have fallen into disuse. And to this should be added the relentless war of the police on the audacious criminals who infest the community.

A Regrettable Backsliding.

On more than one occasion it has been both our privilege and pleasure to call attention to President McKinley's attitude on the question of trade with our insular possessions. Although a life-long protectionist, and the political associate of a class of men which has always been cheerfully ready to sacrifice the Constitution or the Bible or any other bulwark of American society, whenever such a course might be necessary to the perpetuity of a system which gives it the power to loot the public under pretense of aid to infant industries, the wickedness of extending the curse of Dingyism to regions under our own flag and sovereignty has been so evident to Mr. McKinley's mind that for a long time he has been independent enough to dare the hostility of the Chinese Wall element in his party and stand up for right and justice. Apparently, after a serious struggle, he has been driven from the admirable position he originally occupied in relation to free trade with Porto Rico, and there is joy unspeakable among the cabbage-leaf tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valley, on the sugar-beet farms of Iowa, and all around the rum distilleries of New England.

It is a Presidential year, and, although the hapless American subjects who inhabit our Antillean colony are starving because their products are shut out from the markets of the rest of the United States, political expediency of the sort preached and practiced by the President's evil genius, Hanna, steps in and forbids relief. The excuse is made that to declare free trade with Porto Rico would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that the island is an integral portion of our common country. Now, down in his amiable heart, Mr. McKinley knows that there is no truth contained in the Scriptures, or in the multiplication table, more certain or more eternal than that any land under stars and stripes and the Government of the country is a possession in ipso facto American territory in the same sense and to the same extent that Alaska, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma are. The contention, invented by the tariff robbers, that we can take by treaty or purchase and incorporate within our imperial boundaries territory of other nations, without making it American, and for fiscal purposes treat it as foreign, is too silly to justify discussion. The same may be said regarding the collateral argument, that to remove the oppression of Dingyism from a place like Porto Rico would amount to a national undertaking to grant a Territorial Government with universal suffrage and, later, to erect the possession into a full State. There is no Constitutional or common-sense ground for the proposition. The whole plea is a vicious subterfuge on the part of the ultra-protectionists in behalf of their monopolies, and we are sincerely sorry that Mr. McKinley has given way to it.

Of course, it is unnecessary to say that the monopolists have tried to show the managers what a terrible mass of votes the best of them have to command. The Medford rum makers could throw against the Republican candidate for Porto Rican cigars, sugar, and aguardiente were permitted to get loose in the States before election; but we think that such excited representations might be ignored with perfect impunity. There does not appear to be the slightest reason for doubt that Mr. McKinley will be nominated, irrespective of his attitude to the tobacco, rum, and sugar champions. After that, let it be granted that many of them might vote against him out of spite! He need not lose a moment's sleep on any such account. He has an acquiring foundation in the noble army of domestic Filipinos in Congress, both of his own and the opposite party, who are fighting desperately day by day to make votes for him, and are succeeding magnificently. As long as the anti-expansionists are roaring and lashing of their tails, there is not the least danger for Mr. McKinley. On the contrary, it is highly probable that, if this Filipino foolishness continues he will get more than enough Democratic votes to offset any losses he might incur among the tariff monopolists. His Porto Rico backsliding is something totally unnecessary.

Capital Punishment.

A recent hanging execution in Pennsylvania has aroused a discussion as to the propriety of hanging criminals. It is proposed that an official enquiry shall now be made in Philadelphia as to the quickest and surest way of putting a man to death.

It is an evidence of the progress which has taken place during the last hundred years that such discussions so often arise and that public concern on the subject is so great. In the eighteenth century the man who advocated the painless method of execution would have been met with ridicule. Any proposition to render tolerable the existence of the condemned to penal servitude would have been regarded as a dangerous attempt to encourage crime by removing all restraint. This attitude on the part of the public finally led to abuses so great that a reaction had to come, and for the last two generations there has been a steady movement toward humanitarian methods in dealing with crime. We are coming to recognize the fact that it is not our business to avenge, but to protect; that no man has a right to judge another or mete out punishment to him, except as the measure is necessary for the welfare of society.

The old methods used in the punishment of crime rested on the ideas that stone-moment must be made for wrong-doing; that the criminal had no rights, having put himself beyond the pale of justice by his transgression; that character, once formed, was practically unalterable, and that one sin should cause the sinner to be branded for life. Such theories led, on the one hand, to methods of education which kept the young from all contact with life for fear that they might be tempted to do wrong, and, on the other hand, gave no chance to children brought up under wrong influences, so that a class of criminals was created by heredity and environment. Having got by rid of the atonement idea, and grasped the truth that human justice is simply an expedient for the protection of humanity, we are coming gradually to adopt more sen-

sible and practical methods of dealing with crime. We no longer allow public executions; we do not pander to ignorant notions of sensation by hanging thieves in chains at the corners of streets, or ornamenting our public buildings with human heads. We have come to understand that this sort of thing does not prevent crime in the least; on the contrary, by leading the imagination to dwell on such subjects, it actually helps to create both crime and insanity.

It is right, then, that the method of capital punishment should be instantaneous and painless, so far as possible. It is sometimes claimed that such a punishment does not deter other criminals from committing the same crimes. But in the case of crimes committed under sudden temptation, it is doubtful if the murderer thinks of consequences. The real danger of his danger only comes to him afterward, when it is too late. If he is a more calculating and deliberate criminal, he hopes and intends to evade the penalty, and it is a curious fact that in spite of the proverb, "Murder will out," there have probably been few murderers who have not believed either that they would not be found out, or that they would in some manner escape punishment. And here comes in a much more important problem than the mode of execution. The essential thing in all justice is that it shall be sure. The most powerful factor in this whole situation is the laxity of courts, in allowing murderers unquestionably guilty to go free. There is altogether too much solicitude of that kind. It has come to the point where almost any murderer, by skillfully elicited testimony, can be proved to have shown symptoms of insanity. On this plea he is let off, confined for awhile in an asylum, and then discharged. This gives a large latitude to any criminal of even ordinary intelligence. Nobody can reasonably claim that a man with a homicidal mania is any less dangerous when at large than a sane murderer; in fact, the latter would be somewhat preferable as an inmate of one's home. It is extremely doubtful whether, in most cases of what is called homicidal insanity, the subject did not know what he was doing. If he knew he was guilty, if he really did not, he is guilty; if he really did not, he should by no means be allowed to remain at large, even under the care of his family. No family has any more right to demand a privilege of this kind than to keep a live tiger in their garden.

It need not surprise anybody if new should come of a general revolution in Chicago. All the progressive elements in the Empire are arrayed against the reactionary Express Dismay, who is utterly hostile to everything foreign, but who, nevertheless, appears just now to be playing the game of Russia. The deposition and probable murder of the weakling Emperor has enraged Japan, and that nation has many Oriental ways in which to foment trouble in the Flowery Kingdom. Other powers may not interfere in the domestic up-heaval, but it would be a very different story if England were not at the moment tied hand and foot in South Africa.

If it be the intention of the Administration, as is announced, sooner or later to proclaim an amnesty to the cut-throat bands of Tagalos, now roaming Luzon and robbing and murdering generally, that action cannot be taken too quickly. A little neck stretching aided by native hemp would do a great deal toward restoring order in the island, and convincing Aguinaldo and his brigands that their insurrection is over.

Army discipline in Russia is remarkably severe. A commissary officer detected in irregularities has been deprived of civil rights, his property confiscated, his rank and decorations taken from him, and he is sent to a long exile in Siberia. In this country he would merely have been given an indefinite leave of absence on full pay, with the privilege of wearing the uniform he had disgraced.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister scored very handsomely on the outside barometer a speech at a banquet in New York last night. He said, "If we demand an open door in China, we must not shut ours to Chinese merchants and other reputable inhabitants of his country. He also said that, in order to extend our trade in China, we ought to 'study manners,' and learn to extend civility to our expected customers. Decent treatment goes a long way in China, observed the Celestial diplomat.

Poodles With Privileges.

"If you are only a dog, you are in the upper social circle, for by so doing you are surrounded by all the comforts of life." Such is the favorite dog of the Russian aristocracy, the poodle, which, it is believed, is a French poodle, born in China, whose grandfather was a member of the young master's family when he was on duty at Peking. Churka is a male poodle named Corbie, and his mistress, a lady named Corbie, is a Russian nobleman. The poodle, named Mosquito, was born when this nobleman was abroad in the land. The other is called Corbie. The father and mother of this group are not much over a foot high, and the children are greatly underweight. They have the softest of white coats, which are brushed every morning by the maid of the young master, while once a week they are given a bath. Their customary adornments are bows of pink baby ribbon tied in little loops on their heads. They are not subjected to the indignity of being given to roaming around unaccompanied. In fact, whenever these canine go out for an airing they are accompanied by a Russian nobleman, the ambassador and his niece, Miss Cassini, travel these dogs are not slighted, but figure prominently in the life of the aristocracy. The ambassador and his suite to Russia and back last summer.

Lynching Record for 1899.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
The work of lynchings, notwithstanding some instances of special barbarity in Georgia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, has decreased during 1899, being much smaller than in any year since and including 1887. There were 107 lynchings during the year, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 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1408, 1407, 1406, 1405, 1404, 1403, 1402, 1401, 1400, 1399, 1398, 1397, 1396, 1395, 1394, 1393, 1392, 1391, 1390, 1389, 1388, 1387, 1386, 1385, 1384, 1383, 1382, 1381, 1380, 1379, 1378, 1377, 1376, 1375, 1374, 1373, 1372, 1371, 1370, 1369, 1368, 1367, 1366, 1365, 1364, 1363, 1362, 1361, 1360, 1359, 1358, 1357, 1356, 1355, 1354, 1353, 1352, 1351, 1350, 1349, 1348, 1347, 1346, 1345, 1344, 1343, 1342, 1341, 1340, 1339, 1338, 1337, 1336, 1335, 1334, 1333, 1332, 1331, 1330, 1329, 1328, 1327, 1326, 1325, 1324, 1323, 1322, 1321, 1320, 1319, 1318, 1317, 1316, 1315, 1314, 1313, 1312, 1311, 1310, 1309, 1308, 1307, 1306, 1305, 1304, 1303, 1302, 1301, 1300, 1299, 1298, 1297, 1296, 1295, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290, 1289, 1288, 1287, 1286, 1285, 1284, 1283, 1282, 1281, 1280, 1279, 1278, 1277, 1276, 1275, 1274, 1273, 1272, 1271, 1270, 1269, 1268, 1267, 1266, 1265, 1264, 1263, 1262, 1261, 1260, 1259, 1258, 1257, 1256, 1255, 1254, 1253, 1252, 1251, 1250, 1249, 1248, 1247, 1246, 1245, 1244, 1243, 1242, 1241, 1240, 1239, 1238, 1237, 1236, 1235, 1234, 1233, 1232, 1231, 1230, 1229, 1228, 1227, 1226, 1225, 1224, 1223, 1222, 1221, 1220, 1219, 1218, 1217, 1216, 1215, 1214, 1213, 1212, 1211, 1210, 1209, 1208, 1207, 1206, 1205, 1204, 1203, 1202, 1201, 1200, 1199, 1198, 1197, 1196, 1195, 1194, 1193, 1192, 1191, 1190, 1189, 1188, 1187, 1186, 1185, 1184, 1183, 1182, 1181, 1180, 1179, 1178, 1177, 1176, 1175, 1174, 1173, 1172, 1171, 1170, 1169, 1168, 1167, 1166, 1165, 1164, 1163, 1162, 1161, 1160, 1159, 1158, 1157, 1156, 1155, 1154, 1153, 1152, 1151, 1150, 1149, 1148, 1147, 1146, 1145, 1144, 1143, 1142, 1141, 1140, 1139, 1138, 1137, 1136, 1135, 1134, 1133, 1132, 1131, 1130, 1129, 1128, 1127, 1126, 1125, 1124, 1123, 1122, 1121, 1120, 1119, 1118, 1117, 1116, 1115, 1114, 1113, 1112, 1111, 1110, 1109, 1108, 1107, 1106, 1105, 1104, 1103, 1102, 1101, 1100, 1099, 1098, 1097, 1096, 1095, 1094, 1093, 1092, 1091, 1090, 1089, 1088, 1087, 1086, 1085, 1084, 1083, 1082, 1081, 1080, 1079, 1078, 1077, 1076, 1075, 1074, 1073, 1072, 1071, 1070, 1069, 1068, 1067, 1066, 1065, 1064, 1063, 1062, 1061, 1060, 1059, 1058, 1057, 1056, 1055, 1054, 1053, 1052, 1051, 1050, 1049, 1048, 1047, 1046, 1045, 1044, 1043, 1042, 1041, 1040, 1039, 1038, 1037, 1036, 1035, 1034, 1033, 1032, 1031, 1030, 1029, 1028, 1027, 1026, 1025, 1024, 1023, 1022, 1021, 1020, 1019, 1018, 1017, 1016, 1015, 1014, 1013, 1012, 1011, 1010, 1009, 1008, 1007, 1006, 1005, 1004, 1003, 1002, 1001, 1000, 999, 998, 997, 996, 995, 994, 993, 992, 991, 990, 989, 988, 987, 986, 985, 984, 983, 982, 981, 980, 979, 978, 977, 976, 975, 974, 973, 972, 971, 970, 969, 968, 967, 966, 965, 964, 963, 962, 961, 960, 959, 958, 957, 956, 955, 954, 953, 952, 951, 950, 949, 948, 947, 946, 945, 944, 943, 942, 941, 940, 939, 938, 937, 936, 935, 934, 933, 932, 931, 930, 929, 928, 927, 926, 925, 924, 923, 922, 921, 920, 919, 918, 917, 916, 915, 914, 913, 912, 911, 910, 909, 908, 907, 906, 905, 904, 903, 902, 901, 900, 899, 898, 897, 896, 895, 894, 893, 892, 891, 890, 889, 888, 887, 886, 885, 884, 883, 882, 881, 880, 879, 878, 877, 876, 875, 874, 873, 872, 871, 870, 869, 868, 867, 866, 865, 864, 863, 862, 861, 860, 859, 858, 857, 856, 855, 854, 853, 852, 851, 850, 849, 848, 847, 846, 845, 844, 843, 842, 841, 840, 839, 838, 837, 836, 835, 834, 833, 832, 831, 830, 829, 828, 827, 826, 825, 824, 823, 822, 821, 820, 819, 818, 817, 816, 815, 814, 813, 812, 811, 810, 809, 808, 807, 806, 805, 804, 803, 802, 801, 800, 799, 798, 797, 796, 795, 794, 793, 792, 791, 790, 789, 788, 787, 786, 785, 784, 783, 782, 781, 780, 779, 778, 777, 776, 775, 774, 773, 772, 771, 770, 769, 768, 767, 766, 765, 764, 763, 762, 761, 760, 759, 758, 757, 756, 755, 754, 753, 752, 751, 750, 749, 748, 747, 746, 745, 744, 743, 742, 741, 740, 739, 738, 737, 736, 735, 734, 733, 732, 731, 730, 729, 728, 727, 726, 725, 724, 723, 722, 721, 720, 719, 718, 717, 716, 715, 714, 713, 712, 711, 710, 709, 708, 707, 706, 705, 704, 703, 702, 701, 700, 699, 698, 697, 696, 695, 694, 693, 692, 691, 690, 689, 688, 687, 686, 685, 684, 683, 682, 681, 680, 679, 678, 677, 676, 675, 674, 673, 672, 671, 670, 669, 668, 667, 666, 665, 664, 663, 662, 661, 660, 659, 658, 657, 656, 655, 654, 653, 652, 651, 650, 649, 648, 647, 646, 645, 644, 643, 642, 641, 640, 63